PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS of Dry Goods we are offering special indu'ne ments—jobl ots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Men's Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 30 Market street.

Universalist Fair

At City Hall every night. Grand Promenade every night from 10 to 12 P. M., at City Hall.

WHITE FLANNELS, 20 cents, at Barker's, in good quality.

SPLENDID SKATING AT THE RINK TO-NIGHT.—Ice in beautiful order. Great Western Band plays in evening and every evening. Lots of fun. Go to the Rink.

FANCY SILKS, reduced to 75 cents, at Barker's sale.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

HOSIERY and Gloves, reduced in price, at Barker's.

Joseph Horne & Co.

This firm are directing a very extensive trade in Straw and Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnet Silks, Embroideries, Lace and Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Ruffings, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Goods, Skirts, Furnishing Goods, Corsets and Notions. They have one of the large st assortments in the country, which is now being disposed of at the *lowest cash prices*. A full line of Yarns and Worsted unsurpassed in quality. Jos. Horne & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street. See advertisement in another column.

SHAWLS, Cashmere and Plaid, Long and Square, greatly reduced in price, at Barker's Sale.

Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy—Grand Soiree.

On Friday evening, December 20th, at his new Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. Overture by Orchestra at 7½ o'clock, dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely; at 10 o'clock the junior class will resign the floor in favor of the seniors and guests who wish to enjoy dancing for the remainder of the evening. For tickets apply to Prof. Cowper, at the Academy, or at the principal manufactories.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, 62½ cents, real good, at Barker's sale.

A Chance Worth Improving.

Messrs. Pitman & House, "The Variety" Furnishing Goods dealers, No. 72 Fifth street, are selling *a choice stock of goods purchased specially for the Holidays. Rarest bargains ever offered.* Come and see.

AT $1 50 per pair, Heavy All Wool Blankets, at Barker's sale.

Terrible Slaughter!!

In Winter Clothing, at the Big Number 13 St. Clair street. *Twenty Thousand Dollars Worth* of Fine *Custom Made* Winter Clothing, to be sold regardless *of cost*, at T. Tobias', Big No. 13 St. Clair street. Boys' Clothing at *half price.*

BEAUTIFUL BARRED FLANNELS, 20 cents, at Barker's sale.

The Universalist Fair

At City Hall—rare and splendid display. Go by all means, and don't forget the "hop" in the evening.

ONE case beautiful Garnet Merinos, $1, at Barker's great sale.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of salesroom at Allen, 177 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dimm, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDRIA POPLINS, very cheap, at Barker's sale.

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for bituminous coal, warranted to cook, bake or roast equal to any stove extant, to be had at low rates at Bissell & Co.'s, No. 235 Liberty street. Ths

PLAID POPLINS, all wool, 50 cents, at Barker's great sale.

Fancy

Ornamental marble-top pedestals for halls, parlors, &c. Also, black, white and mixture, and stone, at very low prices, at Bissell & Co.'s, No. 235 Liberty street. Ths

LINEN TOWELS, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents, at Barker's.

Fine Grate Fronts.

Summer fronts and fenders and common enamelled grate fronts and fenders of all sizes and styles, at very low prices, at Bissell & Co.'s, No. 235 Liberty street. Ths

THE very best Delaines and Armures, 15 cents, at Barker's.

BLACK SILKS, extra wide, $1 25, at Barker's sale.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An earthquake shock was felt in Montreal yesterday morning.

The New Hampshire State Central Committee Monday night adopted a resolution denouncing Andrew Johnson and declaring for Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Spring Abbey, a sort of a sporting hotel in the upper part of Main street, in Buffalo, was burned to the ground yesterday morning.

A large meeting of the friends of Gen. Grant for President, was held in Rochester, New York, Tuesday night. A Grant Club was organized with the following officers: President, J. Van Voorhees; Corresponding Secretary, Captain Ralph J. Ives; Recording Secretary, B. Frank Enos. Twenty Vice Presidents were also elected.

At three o'clock yesterday morning a very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt in Burlington, Vermont, awakening most of the inhabitants, and lasting twenty seconds. It was felt throughout Vermont, and in New York as far south as White Hall, and throughout Canada from Belleville to Sackville, New Brunswick.

A Lima, Peru, correspondent says: President Prado had made a regular attack on Arequipa, the principal stronghold of the rebellion, and had severely defeated his opponents, who, however, still held the main portion of the city. Three days had been given them to surrender. A point was gained by Prado where he could command the barricades with his heavy artillery. Colonel Balta, the chief of the rebels in the North, had also been severely defeated.

A San Francisco dispatch of Tuesday says: The Democratic Legislative Caucus adjourned to-night without making any nomination for United States Senator. They agreed to cast the vote in joint Convention to-morrow, as to prevent the election of one by the Republicans.

A letter in the *Alta Californian*, from Mariposa county, states tha the Benton Mills dam property, of Mariposa county, was swept away by the floods. Total loss. A large portion of the wreck went over the Crown Lead dam, two miles below, on the 10th inst. The work was just finished, and cost nearly thirty thousand dollars.

A telegram from Oregon, Washington Territory, announces that great damage was done in that section by a storm. The town of Monticello, on the Cowlitz river, was destroyed by the flood. Serious damage was done to the telegraph throughout the country.

The Steuben county, New York, Treasurer's safe was broken open Tuesday night, and robbed of eight thousand dollars in bonds of various descriptions.

The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, and left again for Boston.

The steamer Sappho, from New York for Wilmington, foundered at sea. The crew was saved.

The body of a girl, aged 12, who was burnt to death by the destruction of a tenement house at Canaan, near Hudson, N. Y., last week, has been exhumed and found to contain marks of violence. It is supposed she has been murdered by her reputed parents, named Brewn, to obtain a policy of $5,000 on her life in the Travelers' Company of Hartford. The Browns have been arrested. Report says the child was not their daughter, but was adopted from Ohio some time ago.

The Georgia reconstruction Convention occupied all day yesterday in considering the measure offered the day previous recommending to General Pope the removal of Governor Jenkins. It was finally adopted, but without a recommendation as to his successor.

The New York Canal Commissioners have issued an order directing the Erie and Oswego canals to be closed on the 20th.

Albert Smith, a freedman, has been appointed by Gen. Pope a Justice of the peace in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama.

Proposed Reduction of Wages.

We learn through a private letter dated Harrisburg 15th, that notice has been served on the sailors of that city that a reduction of twenty-five per cent. would be made on the 1st of January. One dollar per ton will also be taken off the boilers, and all other hands in the same proportion. This same reduction will be made in Duncannon and Fairview, and will throw out of work from seven to eight hundred men. We understand there is a disposition on the part of the sailors to resist the reduction. The movement will commence at Duncannon. The notice served will expire on the 23d inst. In the meantime fifty-four machines at Duncannon, thirty-six at Fairview and thirty-six at Harrisburg will stop, with about three days stock on hand.

The city passenger railroad companies of Philadelphia are to have granted the right to use salt in clearing their tracks of snow and ice.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1867. NO 81.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Debate on Repeal of Cotton Tax.

Missouri Contested Election Cases.

BILL TO ENFRANCHISE DESERTERS.

Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. Stevens Proposes a Championship.

Another Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The Message from the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1867.

The Senate.

In the Senate to-day a report was made from the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the admission of Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, who has not been allowed to take his seat, heretofore, owing to charges of disloyalty. The Committee report that they find nothing against him, except the fact that his son served in the rebel army.

Reverdy Johnson offered a resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, but no action was taken on it. When it comes up it will be strongly opposed by Messrs. Nye, Wilson, Howard and a few others, but it will probably pass when put to a vote.

Four hours were spent in discussing the bill to repeal the cotton tax, but no action was taken on it.

House of Representatives.

In the House, Mr. Poland, from Committee on Elections, reported back the papers in the contested election case of Burch vs. Van Horn, from the sixth district of Missouri, with a resolution declaring Van Horn, "the sitting member," entitled to his seat. Laid over for future debate.

A bill to enfranchise deserters was discussed, but not acted on.

The House then took up Thad. Stevens's supplemental reconstruction bill, and passed it. The third section, increasing Congressional representation in the South, was stricken out, and the bill as passed provides that a majority of those voting on the question shall call a convention, and that Congressmen shall be voted for when the people vote on ratifying the new constitution.

In the debate, Mr. Brooks, of New York, spoke an hour in drawing historical parallels between the negro and white race, and declared that this was the last time on which he expected to speak before a white audience on the floor of the House, for he said in a few weeks negroes would come down from the galleries and be representatives in Congress.

The Republicans laughed derisively. Thad Stevens replied in a ten minutes speech, in which he offered to pit Fred Douglass and Langston against Brooks for the championship of the United States. All of the Republican members gathered around Mr. Stevens during his remarks.

WASHINGTON, December 18.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a memorial of citizens of Arkansas, addressed to the Governor, setting forth that in consequence of the destitution in some of the counties fears existed of an outbreak, and asking additional military force. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Judiciary were discharged on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, from the further consideration of the memorial of the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to an inquiry by the Senate in relation to the employment of an attorney in the prosecution in the Court of Claims. They were also discharged on his motion from further consideration of the resolution, offered by Mr. Sherman, that Georgia is one of the United States, whether the act protecting all persons in their constitutional rights is constitutional, whether the constitutional amendment is or is not part of the Constitution on the ground that the Senate has already passed on those questions. He also reported with recommendation to postpone House bill to regulate the selection of jurors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SUMNER stated he desired to examine the bill, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. HOWARD called up the resolution requesting the President to transmit any correspondence between Great Britain and the United States relative to the joint occupation of the Island of San Juan, and copies of the agreement on the subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS said this information had already been communicated to the House.

Mr. HOWARD had not seen it, and wanted to know why Great Britain was permitted to occupy American territory. She had no right on a single inch of American soil. After further discussion the resolution passed.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill supplemental to the several acts in relation to the reconstruction of the rebel States, as follows:

Be it enacted, That nothing in any of the acts heretofore passed in relation to reconstruction of the rebel States shall be construed to authorize the reopening of the registration lists in any of the States mentioned in said acts, or the holding of elections therein for members of Convention, as provided in said acts, but the registration lists and the election of any of said states, the qualified voters therein voting at which elections were registered or sworn prior to the general election at which such members were chosen in each of said States, as required by any constitution granted in and for such states as aforesaid; which said election it shall not be necessary that one-half of all the registered voters shall vote on the question of ratification, and so much of any such act as requires a majority of such qualified voters is hereby repealed. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to provide for a District and Circuit Court in Nebraska. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. HOWE called up the House resolution to prevent the forfeiture of certain lands granted to railroads in Michigan and Wisconsin, which passed.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to amend the act to expedite and regulate the printing of Congressional documents.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported in favor of admitting Hon. P. G. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, to his seat. The report is accompanied by the evidence taken on the subject, and a resolution was offered by Mr. Johnson to admit Mr. Thomas to his seat, on taking the prescribed oath. The report and resolution were on motion of Mr. Johnson laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to exempt unmanufactured cotton from internal tax was taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Conkling to postpone until the third Monday in February. The general subject was debated at some length, until a motion to adjourn by Mr. Ramsay stopped the discussion.

Mr. RAMSEY, however yielded to the suggestions of the Chair to allow the reading of the message from the President relative to General Hancock, after which Mr. Wilson said the Military Committee had referred to them resolutions of thanks to Generals Sheridan, Sickles and Schofield for their administration of law in the South, and he moved to refer the communication to that committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—"And printed."

Several Senators—"No, no."

Mr. DOOLITTLE said—Of course, it should be printed.

Mr. CONKLING—"Why?"

Mr. DOOLITTLE—"We never saw a President's message that was not printed."

Mr. CONKLING said—In the history of the Government there had never to his knowledge been a message like that one, showing such a spirit as that showed. He did not know that the proper disposition was to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, but he thought it would strike a majority of the Senate when they read and reflected upon it, that something more or less than that should be done. He therefore moved to lay it on the table for the present.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made an effort to get the floor, but Mr. CONKLING insisted upon his motion to adjourn, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution reciting information received that American whaling vessels had recently been ordered off the Russian coast of America in the Ochotza Sea by a Russian war vessel, and that the boats of one American vessel had been fired upon, and directing the Secretary of State to furnish information in reference to such acts, and whether Americans have or have not a right to pursue our naval business in those seas and on that coast without molestation. Adopted.

Mr. POLAND, from the Election Committee, reported in the Missouri contested election case that Mr. Van Horn was entitled to his seat. Laid over.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to amend the bankruptcy law. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all persons relieved from the charge of desertion or absence without leave from the army or navy by act of July 28, 1867, shall be furnished certificates of honorable discharge under limitation and restrictions of that act. The second section repeals the twenty first section of the act of March 3, 1865, which disfranchises deserters, except that it is not to effect decisions of court-martial and not entitle any persons to bounty, pension, pay or emoluments of any kind. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Garfield, Harding, Bromwell of Illinois, Washburne of Indiana, Logan and other members.

Mr. WASHBURNE opposed the second section and moved to strike it out.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the bill as an entering wedge for the restoration of officers of the army and navy who deserted the service and joined the ranks of rebellion. It was the same character of legislation as that of the bill passed yesterday, relating to officers cashiered or dismissed from service.

Mr. GARFIELD said the representations of Mr. Logan were very grave, very serious and very unwarranted. There was not the slightest ground for the representation that this bill could enure to the benefit of Rebel officers, who had forfeited their allegiance at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Mr. LOGAN said the style of charging gentlemen with misrepresentation or misstatement of facts was very common to the gentleman from Ohio, but for himself he would prefer that the gentleman should hereafter use softer phrases if he desired to apply them to him.

Mr. GARFIELD trusted he was not behind the gentleman in the courtesies of debate, and if he said a gentleman had misrepresented his position, it was because he had no trick of language by which he could say the same thing in any less direct or decided way.

Mr. ALLISON inquired whether the repeal of the 21st section of the act of March 3d, 1865, would not virtually relieve from penalty those officers of the army and navy who had abandoned the flag and entered the cause of the rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD replied it did not. Those men would still be liable to be court martialed and punished for desertion. This law simply proposed that the extraordinary provisions of act of 1865 should be repealed.

Mr. SCHENCK asked him whether those men having gone back to civil life, and being no longer in the military service, could be tried as deserters.

Mr. GARFIELD presumed they could.

Mr. SCHENCK then argued that the repeal of the 21st section of the act of 1865 would let all those men go scot free.

After further discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. KANDALL asked leave to offer a resolution that the resolution of November 25th, declaring it is not necessary to proceed further in building or equipping ships of war shall not be construed as an expression of opinion in favor of a discharge of mechanics or laboring men from the Navy Yards.

Mr. PIKE objected and the resolution was not received.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported an appropriation bill to supply deficiencies in the execution of the reconstruction laws, and for service of quartermasters and supplies $2,500,000; incidental expenses $750,000, for purchasing cavalry and artillery horses $400,000; transportation of army $7,350,000, making in all $12,000,000. There are other items in the bill, making the whole amount $12,665,000.

The House went into Committe of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair.

Mr. SPALDING addressed the Committee claiming the House had under certain circumstances and conditions a right to intervene in the affairs of the States and Territories.

The Committee rose and the Speaker laid before the House the message from the President in commendation of Maj. Gen. Hancock. The reading of the message created some amusement on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. COVODE was anxious to know whether it was a genuine message or a hoax.

The SPEAKER said it was a message from the President of the United States, delivered by the President's Private Secretary.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether it was in order now to offer a resolution of thanks to General Hancock.

The SPEAKER said it would require unanimous consent.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, wished the resolution to be read.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested a similar resolution to that voted to General Sheridan.

The SPEAKER suggested he could not recall the words of that resolution.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the message was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented resolutions from the City Council of Cincinnati and a large mass meeting of citizens of Cincinnati protesting against the treatment of adopted citizens by foreign nations. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a variety of information in reference to the fines imposed for distilleries. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. ASHLEY, of O., called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Reconstruction bill of his was on the 6th of December, referred to the Judiciary Committee. He remarked the Committee on Reconstruction had agreed substantially to his bill.

Mr. BINGHAM objected to his colleague, and said the Reconstruction Committee had rejected the substance of his bill. Reference reconsidered, and bill came before the House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Reconstruction Committe, offered as a substitute the bill he sought to withdraw yesterday.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the substitute by striking out all after the enacting clause.

Mr. MAYNARD gave notice he would offer an additional section, authorizing State Conventions to establish provisional governments.

Mr. STEVENS, in order not to retard the passage of the bill, withdrew the third section. After debate, Mr. Stevens moved the previous question, and the substitute was agreed to and the bill as amended passed; yeas 104; nays 34, a strictly party division.

The following is the bill as passed:

Be it enacted, That so much of the 4th section of an act passed March 2d, 1867, entitled an act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and the 4th section of the act supplementary to that act, as may authorize the selection of jurors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SUMNER stated he desired to examine the bill, and it was laid on the table.

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"A. J." SPLURGES.

SOUNDING PEANS TO HANCOCK.

A Second Washington in Wisdom.

"Virtoo Hath its A Ward."

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1867.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

An official copy of the order issued by Major General W. S. Hancock, commander of the Fifth Military District, dated headquarters, New Orleans, on the 29th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper, in view of all the circumstances.

It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of his proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred rights of trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be crushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence, asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever shall be. When a great soldier, with unrestrained power in his hands, to oppress his fellow-men, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of the fellow citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the President of that body spoke his praise in saying he had always regarded the high office he had filled through all dangers and disasters. Where power above the law courted his acceptance he calmly put temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world.

I am far from saying General Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the revolution laid down their lives, but the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer, in high command south of the Potomac since the close of the civil war, who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order. I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of General Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as *his*, at even a time, it is but fitting that the dignity should be vindicated and the virture proclaimed, so its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,

WASHINGTON, D. D., December 18, 1857.

BOSTON.

Cunard Steamers to be Withdrawn and Freight Steamers Substituted.

BOSTON, December 18.—The steamer China sailed for Liverpool yesterday, taking $220,000 specie. It is reported this is the last departure of the China and all first class Cunarders are to be withdrawn from Boston after January 1st, and replaced by freight steamers.

THE CAPITAL.

MESSAGE COMPLIMENTING HANCOCK

Reconstruction Appropriation Bill.

Investigation of Whisky Tax.

Radical Charge in the Revenue Law Demanded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1867.

The Special Message.

The President's special message to Congress, complimenting General Hancock, was laid before the House this afternoon, and that portion suggesting that Congress make some public recognition of his course at New Orleans was received with great laughter. The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Deficiency Bill.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill introduced in the House to-day appropriates for reconstruction, First Military District, $50,000; Second Military District, $110,000; Third Military District, $97,000; Fourth Military District, $150,000; Fifth Military District, $350,000; total, $657,000. For the Quartermaster's Department for the year ending June 30, 1868, $12,000,000. There are other minor items amounting to $10,000, making the whole amount of the bill $12,667,000.

The Whisky Tax.

The Committee on Ways and Means continued their investigations into the whisky question to-day. The Committee are impressed with the idea that a radical change must be made in the Revenue Law, and that in the first place the tax must be levied on the crude spirits and on the amount run through a spirit meter. They are experimenting with the meter now applied to distilleries by the Treasury Department. The new tax bill will be reported in January, and will cover the whisky question, but the question of reducing the tax has not yet been considered.

Sheridan.

General Sheridan was at the War Department to-day, and had a long interview with General Grant. General Sheridan will remain here several days, and then proceed west, where he will assume command of the Department of Missouri.

Chicago Postoffice.

The President sent to the Senate this afternoon the nomination of Frank Sherman as Postmaster of Chicago. It was referred to the Postal Committee.

General Burbridge.

The friends of General Burbridge, of Kentucky, having failed in securing for him the place of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, are now laboring actively to get him made Marshall of the District of Columbia. General Burbridge left this morning for Kentucky, but will return shortly to look after his interests.

Benjamin Grant.

The father of General Grant called at the White House to-day, and had a pleasant interview with President Johnson.

Ex-Senator Cowan.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the Senate to-day, informed that body, in answer to a resolution, that ex-Senator Cowan had been retained to represent the Treasury Department before the Court of Claims and that in his (the Secretary's) opinion the public interest was promoted thereby.

Southern Railroad Grants.

A bill declaring forfeited to the United States the lands granted to the Southern States to aid them in the construction of railroads has been reported by the Committee on Public Lands, and will soon be called up for action. The grants of these lands have expired, and the passage of the bill, it is alleged, will open up to homestead entry and settlement nearly five millions of acres.

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 18, 1867.

NOT INFALLIBLE.

United States Treasurer Spinner states that the recently published method of detecting counterfeit notes by comparisons of numbers and letters is not infallible.

"WAY FIGGERS."

A. A. Slonaker, of Philadelphia, has been appointed revenue agent for the State of Texas, and has left for his post.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following in the House bill to suspend the further redemption of the currency:

Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to make any redemption of currency by reissue, which the United States notes shall have been hereby suspended.

For this Senator Sherman from the Committee on Finance has reported to the Senate the following as a substitute; that so much of the act approved April 12th, 1866, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, approved March 3d, 1865, as provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the extent of four millions dollars be and the same is hereby repealed, and no further cancellation of said notes shall be made; and that so much of the act approved April 30th, 1866, entitled an act to provide for the speedy payment of the public debt, as provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time sell thirty year six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $500,000,000, in addition to the bonds authorized by the act of March 3d, 1865, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Resolved, That however cheerfully our taxes be borne, and however faithfully our debts are met, now that our condition is changed many of the Southern States have ceased to be hostile, and can perfect productive industry of the country, and that our industrial and commercial interests require the most favorable legislation of fiscal affairs, and since the public faith requires that the burden of taxation shall be equalized as much as may be practicable, and that the currency of the country, which ought to be the same in all manufactures and productions, maintain exchangeable values with all other countries.

Whereas, The experience of the world shows that a large issue of paper money is unfavorable to prosperity, leading extravagance, and often resulting in ruinous fluctuations of values, therefore

Resolved, That in full view of the numerous and perplexing details and conflicts of a system so new in its character, and so vast in its operations, the utmost vigilance, order and economy may take their place in the administration of the Treasury Department, and to that end the Secretary of the Treasury in his estimates for appropriations to be made by Congress, and in the revenue laws must be more efficient than at present, and to secure the faithful execution of the revenue laws, and in view of the grave truth of that statement, we recommend the adoption of some plan, a board of commissioners, or otherwise, to be selected for their character and fitness and responsibility shall be charged with the duty of framing rules and regulations for the collection of the revenue, and of receiving irresponsible powers without judge or jury to punish delinquents, and to whom appeals may be taken by parties thus fined.

Resolved, That the official statements show that the nation's debt has been reduced to $5,611,880,171 since the 31st day of January, 1865.

Whereas, Experience of these two years just closed convinces the people of the United States that the only way for such heavy and speedy payment of the national debt is to collect the taxes in the resources of the country, therefore

Resolved, That said rapid reduction of the debt is not to be attained, and that only when all the states shall be represented in Congress, and that only when the taxes should the most be reduced by a small sum annually, consistent with the growth of the nation's population will allow, with a view to the full payment as soon as it can be done, of the debt with the least possible embarrassment.

Resolved, That it is of vital importance that constant and systematic care be used that government income and outlay be in balance with a different amount of taxation. That while we believe it is utterly impossible to adjust revenue matters so as to avoid occasional deficiencies, owing to unforeseen contingencies, and the difficulty to avoid small surplus, national financial difficulties are more to be apprehended from the persistent efforts or boards be chosen by Congress and the Treasury Department to keep down the surplus and fail to carefully inquire each other of the probable incomes and outlays of the Government, and fail to exercise the necessary care to its balance, to observe and maintain wise economy and success, and therefore we would suggest that it be constantly borne in mind by Congress and the Treasury Department to meet, collect and fully and carefully estimate the probable income and necessary expenses, that all appropriations may be made with a view to keep the income and outlay of the Government in such relations to honor and success, to injure or to embarrass by debt or embarrassment for individuals or business.

INTERNAL TAXES.

Manufacturers' National Convention.

Two Hundred Delegates Present.

Objects of the Convention Declared.

CLEVELAND, December 18.—The National Convention of Manufacturers assembled in this city this afternoon at ten o'clock. About two hundred delegates were present, representing Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. John S. Newberry, of Detroit, was appointed temporary Chairman, and D. B. Sidway, of Chicago, temporary Secretary. After recess, the Committee on Permanent organization, through E. B. Ward, Chairman, reported the following permanent officers for the Convention: President, B. W. Raymond, of Illinois, representing the watch interest. Vice Presidents Ethan Chamberlain, of New York, cotton; Charles Dickenson, Connecticut, brass, German silver and copper; P. W. Gates, Illinois, machinery; John McNulty, Maryland, sugar refinery; G. W. Cochrane, Massachusetts, shoe and leather; J. F. Burchard, Wisconsin, furniture; E. W. Stevens, Pennsylvania, iron; D. Myers, Michigan, matches; Preserved Smith, Ohio, car building; Robert Montgomery, Indiana, furniture; B. Hamilton, Maine, cotton; J. H. Woodman, Vermont, cotton.

Secretaries—Jasper E. Williams, Cleveland; H. McAllister, Jr., Philadelphia; A. T. Goshorn, Cincinnati; E. F. Waters, Massachusetts; J. H. Dowlii, Illinois.

The report was adopted, and Mr. Raymond took the chair, briefly returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the Convention.

Mr. J. S. Newberry, of Detroit, offered following resolution:

WHEREAS, The proposition and call for the Convention emanated from the Detroit Manufacturer's Convention, and by their action they specified particularly the subjects which they wished considered by this Convention, and

WHEREAS, The Delegates appointed to this Convention were appointed under such call, therefore,

Resolved, That as the sole purpose for which this Convention was called was to obtain from Congress the immediate removal of all taxes upon manufactures and productions, except internal taxes, to change the mode of assessment and collection of the revenue, and the appointment and removal of revenue officers, it is the sense of this Convention to that purpose *strictly*.

After a brief discussion, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

A general committee to whom should be referred all resolutions, memorials, &c., for consideration and report, was appointed as follows: Maine, F. A. Dow, B. F. Hamilton; Massachusetts, F. E. Emery, William C. Paulkett; Connecticut, Charles Dickinson, George Johnson; New York, John Williams, George W. Chadwick; Pennsylvania, H. W. Oliver, Jr., A. Campbell; Maryland, James A. Garry, G. P. Tiffany; Ohio, H. S. Burton, Jas. S. Russell, Chas. S. Wilson; Michigan, D. Blossom, Geo. Scott; Wisconsin, E. B. Ward, D. M. Richardson; Vermont, J. H. Woodman.

The Committee were instructed to receive and consider all resolutions, suggestions and memorials submitted to them.

The Convention then adjourned till half-past two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the Manufacturers' Convention was a short one. Mr. Raymond, the President, called G. W. Cochrane, Vice-President from Massachusetts, to the chair, who will hereafter preside.

The Committee on Resolutions is in session. E. B. Ward is Chairman and G. B. Stebbins, Secretary. They are carefully preparing a report and will submit it to-night.

The time of the Convention was spent in hearing answers to invitations from committees on arrangements. Letters were read from Hon. D. A. Wells, Commissioner of Revenue; Senator Beverdy Johnson; Representatives J. K. Moorhead, D. J. Morrell and Wm. D. Kelly, of Pa.; Wm. Lawrence and J. A. Garfield, of Ohio; Governor Crapo, of Michigan, and Baker, of Indiana; Hon. T. S. Faxon, of Illinois, and Hon. Hayes, of

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE denial of the report about the sale of Cuba to the United States disappoints of another canard from the same quarter—the New York *Herald*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is about to enter on a Gubernatorial election. The Republican State Convention lead off in the canvass by adopting a resolution nominating Gen. GRANT for the Presidency.

IN the Senate a disposition is shown to defeat the bill repealing the cotton tax, and to amend the House anti-contraction bill so as to permit the Secretary to retire two instead of four millions a month. Mr. McCULLOCH stands a poor chance with the immediate representatives of the people, but in the Senate his influence seems to be enough to save him from legislation totally adverse to his policy.

THE Convention of Manufacturers, which met in Cleveland yesterday, was not as numerously attended as was expected. Among the delegates were men of influence and ability, and the proceedings—confined as they were to the removal of the tax from all manufactures except luxuries—will no doubt materially assist to accomplish the object for which the Convention was held. Should the recommendations in this regard contained in the Senate Finance Committee be embodied in a law, the battle would be already fought.

THE publication entire in the COMMERCIAL yesterday morning of the most important document since Congress met, the Report and Bill of the Senate Finance Committee, was another of the many instances proving that whoever would have the news should take the COMMERCIAL. Furthermore, this, among a hundred other instances of enterprise, serves to illustrate the distinction between promises with and promises without performance. In a single day we spend more money for news than some of the papers who boast so loudly spend in a year.

THE frank and energetic private letter written by General GRANT to the President protesting against the removal of Secretary STANTON and the supersedure of SHERIDAN, just published, is an important addition to the already sufficient proof of his political sentiments and position. The President is plainly told that, "though the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, common sense and the loyal people will give to it the *effect* intended by its framers." And in regard to the removal of SHERIDAN his letter displays a warmth of regard—not to say genuine love—for the hero of the Shenandoah, which does him infinite credit and will endear him to the loyal people everywhere. And when he tells the President that they will not "quietly submit to see the very man of all others whom they have expressed their confidence in removed," he displays the spirit which the people desire to know animates the man they propose to make President.

THE REPORT OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Finance Committee of the Senate, published specially in our telegraphic columns yesterday, is an elaborate and exceedingly important document, and will command universal attention. It is given to the country in connection with, and in support of, Senator SHERMAN'S bill for the funding of the debt of the nation—which bill was unanimously ordered to be reported by the Finance Committee, subject to modification and amendment as to details. The questions considered by the report are: First—The funding of the public debt and the redemption of the bonds. Second—The State and National taxation of public securities. Third—The redemption and conversion of legal-tender notes. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee are substantially these: That Congress should now provide for the redemption of the bonds, as they become redeemable, by a new loan, on more favorable terms to the United States, and to secure to the holder of United States notes, as soon as practicable, their full value in gold. Public sentiment, both in this country and in Europe, would regard it as a breach of public faith to redeem the bonds in legal tender notes. The question is asked: Can the United States, in good faith, avail itself of the depreciation of its notes, to issue a greater amount of them than was provided for when the bonds were sold, and with them pay the bonds? It is held that no legal tender clause applies to a United States note, which is a promise to pay a specific sum, on demand, in gold or silver coin—the money of the world. During the war this was impracticable, and therefore the United States gave to the note every valuable quality possible, making it a legal tender for other debts. The obligation to pay this note in coin is a continuous obligation, and our failure to do so is the standing reproach of our financial system, and the cause of all the discussion that has arisen in regard to our bonds. The payment of the bonds in legal tenders would be an act of injustice and repudiation, would utterly destroy the value of the notes themselves, and lead to the repudiation of the great mass of paper money. The Committee is, therefore, of opinion that no legal tender notes, beyond the amount now limited by law, should be issued under any pressure of financial necessity, until they are convertible into coin. The great object is to bring the greenback up to the standard of gold. All schemes for paying the public debt with legal tenders, by increasing the volume beyond the sum of four hundred millions of dollars, are dismissed as inconsistent with the public faith. In regard to the taxation of the public securities, the Committee deem it wise to reserve, in lieu of local taxes, a specific rate on the entire public loan hereafter negotiated, and to distribute this among the States according to their population. The Committee argue in favor of restoring the right to convert United States notes into bonds, upon the principle that if we cannot pay our notes in coin we should do the next best thing—pay them in interest bearing bonds. This will give greenbacks the market value of a bond, and release the Secretary of the Treasury from the power to contract the currency. The plan proposed establishes the maximum of currency at the amount fixed by law, and it may be diminished by payment for taxes and its conversion into bonds. It is believed that these processes would rapidly restore our currency to the standard of gold without the severe disturbance and uncertainty caused by the present system. This would make a currency convertible into bonds, and a debt convertible into currency—the fluctuations depending entirely upon the wants of trade, and not upon the discretion of the Secretary. It will only be when the demand for currency is urgent, and ought to be relieved, that the holder of a five per cent. annuity in gold will surrender it for currency. When money, in turn, becomes abundant, it will be converted into bonds. This process will relieve the necessities of trade, give increased value to both notes and bonds, and eventually restore both to the standard of gold. Then the banks will perform their appropriate function of furnishing a valuable currency convertible into coin.

In conclusion, the Committee allude to the cheerfulness with which the people of the United States have paid the vast aggregate of multitudinous taxes, forming a per capita greater than ever imposed by any other nation; and, if necessary to preserve the public faith, they would continue to do so. But the necessity no longer exists, and it is the duty of Congress to relieve a great number of the articles now taxed, and to simplify the mode of collecting the tax on the residue. This will be done at an early day, but it is regarded as indispensably necessary to first relieve the public mind from anxiety on the great financial questions embraced in the bill submitted in connection with the report.

The above are the leading features of the report, which should be carefully read and studied by all who can command the time. The arguments on the various points will be found most forcible and interesting, and will challenge the attention of all who take an interest in the financial questions and schemes now before the country.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATISM.

The indignation expressed by the rebel element of Virginia, in consequence of the radical stand taken by the Convention to form a State Constitution, culminated in the calling of what was styled a "Conservative State Convention," which was held at Richmond a few days ago. Among the resolutions adopted by this "conservative" body is the following:

"In the opinion of this Convention any constitution of Virginia ought to make all men equal before the law, and should protect the liberty and property of all."

Just think of it! A body composed of pro-slavery rebels, in session at Richmond, solemnly announcing the fundamental doctrine of the *legal equality of all men!* If this be Virginia conservatism, what may we not expect when those who now cry out against negro domination progress towards radical ideas? Equality before the law, and the protection of the liberty and property of white and black, is good conservatism now. It was rank revolutionary radicalism within a very recent period. How these Southern conservatives opposed and contemned the civil rights bill, is easily recollected. They were frantic with indignation at the very idea that Congress should guarantee protection to the persons and property of the freedmen; and now, under "conservative" auspices, they solemnly announce that very doctrine as a necessity, and want to ingraft it in their constitution! In this most notable instance of the progress of ideas in the Old Dominion, we can see what Congress has gained in its struggle with the President. Had the Civil Rights Bill failed, as the President and his supporters desired, the Conservatives of the South would never have been led to see and acknowledge the necessity of guaranteeing equality before the law, and protection to the liberty and property of black men. Never! But persistent adherence to right and justice is gradually bringing the rebels to their senses, and once we get them fairly on the march they will soon go forward, shoulder to shoulder, with the rest of us, in the great work of reconstruction on the stable basis of universal liberty and equality.

RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

We are informed that a suit has been, or will in a few days be instituted in one of the Philadelphia courts, to decide whether about one mile of railroad is owned by the Pennsylvania or the Junction Railroad. This latter is a railroad of four and sixtenths miles long, connecting the Baltimore and New York Roads in West Philadelphia. JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, of the Pennsylvania Road, is also the President of this short road, and now claims that about one mile near the center is owned, and of course may be controlled by the Pennsylvania Road. The other Directors all claim the entire Junction road to be owned and controlled by the Junction Company, and claim it was built and paid for by them. The controversy has culminated in a suit at law, to decide upon the ownership of this mile of railroad.

England During the Rebellion.

The American people can never forget the wrong which they suffered at the hands of Englishmen in their depredations upon our commerce, nor will they lose sight of the fact that the English Government actually connived at and helped in these depredations. The *animus* of the British Government, and the contempt of a large and influential class of the English people towards us during the war, is now too apparent to be hid from the eyes of the world. New light is being shed upon this matter daily.

Captain Mayne Reed—a warm friend of America during the war—has recently written a letter, in which he refers to some views expressed by Newman Hall. This writer says:

"I, too, remember all that occurred in England during the civil war in the United States, and regret having to record my testimony of the accordance in opposition to that vouchsafed by the clergyman she divines. Instead of the government 'oppressing' as have been opposed in the name of the South, the opposition was universally known to be *real*, and not only real, but bitter to an extremity of greed, if there was any seeming on the part of the English Government, it was in the sympathetic appearance of neutrality, while *secretly instigating the unfitting of the Alabama*, which was too palpable a breach of faith to be the title of 'appearing.'"

Captain Reed further says, that England's opposition to our Union, sprung from no love or sympathy for the South, or the rebellion itself, neither did it arise from any change of sentiment in regard to the negro. He adds that:

"England's professed sympathy for the South was worse than even selfishness, it was the most wanton cruelty. It boasted for its base an element of generosity, a blessing to liberal-minded men, but which left its native manhood nor humanity. Had the South been stronger than you it would have taken your side, and backed you with Sumters and Adamses. Its sole purpose was to manipulate you both like a mass of cockchafers, fighting mere instinctive ill both lay bleeding in the dust. Then it would both have faced England's fool, and taken repose to be *reconstructed* according to the ideas of Harrison despotism."

This position is well taken, and is amply supported and made good by innumerable facts, and everybody must see the truth of the statement. On reflecting upon this antagonism of Great Britain to us in the darkest days of the rebellion, we confess to holding a pretty large sympathy with Senator Chandler in the views expressed in his speech the other day urging this nation to recognize the belligerent rights of Abyssinia. His proposition was couched in the very language of that English proclamation of neutrality issued at the commencement of our civil war in 1861 with a mere change of names. We do not think it would be wise to adopt Mr. Chandler's proposition while these Alabama claims are pending; but the time may come when Great Britain may find her own "inventions return to plague the inventor."

The Vice Presidency.

The Chicago *Tribune* favors the nomination of Speaker Colfax for Vice President on the same ticket with Gen. Grant, a combination, it says, "that is talked of a great deal." It remarks further that "the masses of the party, aside from all considerations of locality, would prefer him to any man yet named in connection with the office." The *Tribune* goes on to say:

But there is really not so much in the locality objection as would seem at first sight. Ohio lays equal claim with Illinois to Gen. Grant. He is a Buckeye born and bred, and an Illinoisan by adoption. The people of Ohio take as much pride in Grant as do the people of Illinois, in regard to Colfax. He is a New Yorker by birth, and is as popular and well known in his adopted State as he is in Indiana. The case stands thus: Grant is a native of Ohio, Colfax is a native of New York. The one migrated to Illinois, the other to Indiana, and both belong to the whole nation as public men. Grant is the General of the army, and Colfax is the presiding officer of the popular branch of Congress. One made his national fame on the field of battle, the other in the halls of legislation. They are both endowed with remarkable executive talents, both equally true to their country and its flag; and both in politics moderate radicals. No two men in public life are better known to all the people throughout the Union, or enjoy a larger measure of public confidence and esteem. Yet, as we said before, the West will not present the name of Colfax to the convention. The other sections of the Union must submit the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and if they should see fit to present Mr. Colfax, the West will enthusiastically second the motion, not because he hails from the West, but on account of his fitness, availability and popularity.

THE shock of an earthquake has been sensibly felt in Burlington. The locality being near to the Canada line, it is reported that Mr. Seward immediately dispatched a messenger to ascertain if the shock was felt on the other side, and, if so, to open negotiations for the purchase of the territory. Mr. Seward is in the earthquake line.

THERE seems to be quite a general impression that Mr. Stanton will not resume his place as a member of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet, though a reply either from him, or some one else, to the President's special communication relative to the removal, is expected.

An Appeal from the Women's Christian Association.

THE CHRISTIAN HOME FOR WOMEN.

There are constantly found in our prisons women who sincerely desire to abandon the paths of evil companionship and sin, and earnestly long to resume the duties and employments of the moral and the virtuous. Often young women, who in the bitter disgrace of a first imprisonment begin to realize the awful nature of the criminal life upon which they have entered, are found by the visitor, abandoning themselves to uncontrollable grief and remorse—longing to stop short in their downward career, and begging for honest employment and protection from their evil companions.

Sometimes a long confinement, with its opportunities for reflection, guided by the teaching and counsel of judicious Christian visitors and the reading of the Holy Scriptures, leads to the most sincere repentance and determination to reform. These two classes of cases, which come under our observation, are frequent, and serve to illustrate the nature of the charity for which we invoke your generous aid.

A male prisoner who is discharged with the determination to reform, may easily do so. He has the world before him where to choose, and can readily find a locality where his antecedents are unknown. For the discharged female prisoner to carry out her design to lead a better life is next to impossible.

At the expiration of her term she is met at the very threshold of the prison by her evil companions. She turns from them with horror and disgust. Where shall she go? She is a "jail bird," who will receive her or employ her? She wanders from door to door seeking a "place," crushed with the dreadful consciousness of a story which she dares not tell. Night overtakes her and brings with it despair. She applies for lodging at some respectable house. That she is a woman, without baggage, alone and friendless, enlists no sympathy, but makes her rejection certain. *She has no refuge*, and morning finds her sent up for vagrancy, or back again among the wicked companions, from whom a Christian community will not permit her to escape. If by any chance such an one succeeds in finding employment in some respectable family, her former associates, or the vagrants who knew her in prison, never leave her until by their visits or their information they have procured her discharge.

A man who could stand by the river's brink, and look upon a woman as she cries out for help with beseechingly extended hands, and sinks—once—twice—thrice, beneath the waves, and not spring to the rescue, would be an anomaly which all other men would execrate. No such man exists.

The wail of these poor unfortunates, appealing for rescue from an abyss far worse than death, will surely not longer be in vain.

The Woman's Christian Association proposes to provide a refuge for such females as sincerely mean to abandon a life of sin, to be called the Christian Home for women. In the Home they could find protection and employment, and under the influence of earnest Christian women, receive the instructions and kind sympathy needed to confirm their good resolutions and newly acquired habits of industry. After remaining long enough to give satisfactory evidence of sincerity and reformation, they could be provided with suitable places of employment in which to earn an honest and respectable living. At some instances they would be restored to reconciled friends in the homes they had deserted for a life of sin.

It is not proposed to sustain any in idleness, and it is expected that the laundry and seamstress department, with the labors of the inmates, will in part support the institution.

Such institutions exist in other cities and countries, and their successful experience gives us abundant encouragement. Even if this were not so, the many sad proofs of its necessity, which have forced themselves upon us, would have compelled the present effort.

What we want first of all is a suitably located building, purchased or erected, and paid for. We have asked the aid of an efficient Committee of gentlemen to secure the necessary funds, and now place the subject before the community in the confident hope of meeting with a prompt and generous response.

In behalf of the Association—Mrs. F. R. Brunot, President; Mrs. W. A. Herron, Vice President; Miss Ann Thaw, Treasurer; Miss Mattie Fowler, Secretary; Miss Bessie Wade, Librarian.

Railroad Arrearages for Tonnage Tax.

A special court for the hearing of State cases commenced in Harrisburg, on Monday, before Judge Pearson. Nearly all the cases are prosecutions of corporations throughout the State for arrears of tax on tonnage due the Commonwealth. In the case of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, the jury found a verdict of two thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and eleven cents, in favor of the Commonwealth; Erie Railroad Company, five dollars and fifteen cents, and in a second case, involving tonnage in transitu, from a point outside the State, to a point also outside the State, the jury returned a verdict for defendant; Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, two hundred and eighty-one dollars and eleven cents, for Commonwealth; Baltimore Coal Company, verdict for Commonwealth, $2,226 72; Monongahela Navigation Company, verdict for defendant. The cases were argued at great length and in every instance a verdict was rendered only on tonnage taken up and delivered in the State. The Court ruled that companies were liable for all local tonnage agreeably to their charters, but several most important points touching the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, and Inter-State Commerce, were reserved for future decision.

Attorney General Brewster yields the point that freight in transit through the State between points outside the State lines is not taxable, but he contends that all tonnage taken up at a point in the State, although delivered outside the State, is liable for taxation. This point is reserved, but will probably be decided against the Commonwealth, agreeably to Judge Pearson's opinion in the decisions, in the Northern Central case, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court. An interesting question of fact is involved in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad case. This road commences in the State, but most of the tonnage, which is dumped at Richmond at the eastern line of the State, is transported thence to its destination outside of the State. The question is whether this freight is to be regarded as in transit out of the State, or whether it is merely local freight bound for Richmond?

General Grant at the West.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, who is traveling in the West, writes to that paper:

I have taken some pains, since leaving Philadelphia, to get at the public sentiment of the West upon political topics, especially the prevailing feeling among Republicans. There is but one opinion, so far as I have found, in regard to the nomination of General Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1868, and that is in his favor. Nobody else is talked about. His nomination is considered as much a foregone conclusion as though the Nominating Convention had already assembled and formally presented the name to the people. Unless some at present unforeseen and improbable contingency shall arise, the West will present an unbroken delegation for Grant in the Republican Convention. And this unanimity for Grant, so far as I can perceive, arises from no lowering of the Republican standard, nor action in the sentiment of the party, no going back ward by the Republican masses, but rather from a deep-seated confidence in the man himself, and in his devotion to the essential principles and policy of the party. He is believed to stand with Congress upon the subject of reconstruction, and that is considered the vital point at the present conjuncture. I have not conversed with a single Republican who proposes to back down from the principle of impartial suffrage in the reconstruction of the late rebel States. Grant is believed to be all right on this point. Then, in addition, there is a general feeling that Grant's election would serve to quiet and harmonize the whole country, and to hasten the day of the full and final restoration of the Union. There is no particular enthusiasm for Grant: no attempt to get up a *furore*, or to rush things; but what I have given above seems to be the general sentiment of the party. Outside of military names, Colfax is undoubtedly the favorite of the West, and would command more personal enthusiasm than any other man who could be named.

KING IRON.—At a meeting on the opening of the Barrow Docks, Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he said: "We have heard a great deal at different times about King Cotton, as a king in England, and far be it from me to say anything against his majesty, to whom I wish to be entirely loyal. But although they could not get along without Cotton at Brentford, yet of this class and character there are two kings in England—there is King Iron as well as King Cotton." It ought to be a matter of rejoicing, continues Mr. G., that in these latter years the general of the nation has risen out of the bowels of the earth to assert his claim to a share of the sovereignty. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech, asserted that "the more the resources, both equally true to their country and its flag; and both in politics moderate radicals. No two men in public life are better known to all the people throughout the Union, or enjoy a larger measure of public confidence and esteem. Yet, as we said before, the West will not present the name of Colfax to the convention. The other sections of the Union must submit the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and if they should see fit to present Mr. Colfax, the West will enthusiastically second the motion, not because he hails from the West, but on account of his fitness, availability and popularity.

THE lady who was to have been married to Colonel Parker, of General Grant's staff, and who so inexplicably failed to appear at the wedding in Washington, is Miss Minnie O. Sackett, a daughter of Colonel Sackett, who was killed while in command of a New York regiment during the rebellion. Colonel Parker is the chief of the Senaca tribe of Indians, and, in that position, stands at the head of the old confederacy of the Six Nations.

DANA'S new paper will be called the *Republic*, and positively be issued on the 1st of next January, as a two cent morning journal. It will be about the size of the *Sun*, devote much space to city news, and local sketches, and be thoroughly a new York newspaper, aiming at freshness, raciness and interest, with decided views on all questions of public importance.

ADDRESS.

To the Pastors and Members of Evangelical Churches of Pittsburgh, Birmingham, South Pittsburgh and Temperanceville.

We desire to lay before you the action of the committee appointed to prepare a definite plan of operations by which all churches and benevolent societies may act together in the work of city evangelization and in the distribution of their charities. The work is two-fold in its character, having to do with cases of spiritual destitution, as well as with the wants of the body.

In regard to the *first*—evangelization—it is our earnest desire that the gospel of our blessed Savior shall be carried to every house within our prescribed limits; and to secure this end, the committee suggest that the entire territory be divided into districts, and that each of these several divisions be given into the care of some one particular congregation, which shall furnish its own workers, and become responsible for the thorough visitation of the field assigned to it. To preserve the unsectarian character of the work, each visitor will be furnished with a card containing the name and residence of each pastor, and the location of each church and mission school; and where a preference as to place of worship is expressed, the person may be directed to the church of his choice. The "Woman's Christian Association" having already districted the cities for a similar purpose, the committee propose to place this part of the plan in the hands of that organization, feeling assured that whatever is entrusted to it will be satisfactorily performed.

But in this unity of effort and co-operation, we desire to state distinctly, that there is no intension to interfere with any additional missionary efforts of individual churches. Leaving to the personal activities of all, whatever field they may choose to cultivate, we unite together that the whole may be won to our common Lord.

As to the *second* feature of our work—the relief of the poor—the committee feel persuaded, that the great want of our city is a central organization, to which all cases of destitution shall be reported, and through the agents of which all relief shall come. We therefore propose that all the distinct benevolent societies, excepting those that may exist in the several churches for the sole object of taking care of the poor of the congregation, be merged into the Ladies Relief Association of Pittsburgh. We think our proposed plan of evangelical visitation will bring to light many cases of destitution that ought to be relieved, while it will also largely prevent the fraud and imposition now practiced upon benevolent individuals and societies—a fraud made comparatively easy by the numerous sources from which the unworthy are permitted to draw.

The above are the conclusions which we make to the pastors and members of the evangelical churches of the cities and surrounding boroughs. We believe they can be carried out into practical effect. Will our brethren give them a prayerful consideration?

A meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian church (Lecture Room,) Wood street, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which all Churches and Societies who have a heart to co-operate in this great work, are requested to send two representatives.

In order to save time—a most important consideration just now—it is proposed to give the W. C. A. to assign districts at once, it is highly important that Churches and benevolent Societies should send representatives authorized to pledge co-operation if the general scheme shall be adopted.

The work in Allegheny City is already systematized and successfully carried forward, that it is unnecessary for us to attempt the application of the present scheme there.

On behalf of the Committee.

W. H. LOCKE,
S. F. SCOVEL.

Hancock in New Orleans.

A New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes as follows:

The General seems to have "struck oil." His conduct since his arrival here, would seem to justify the conclusion that he came to this city brimful of Johnsonian-Rebel Democracy. He has found a congenial element in Louisiana. His first Sabbath was spent in the Cathedral, where prayers were offered for the repose of the souls of the Confederate dead, and where many a rebel flag was "blessed" before having been borne by the "Louisiana Tigers," and other "Tigers" of the rebellion. On the occasion of the return of Archbishop Odin from Rome all the rebels of the city were in the streets, and the "Red, White and Red" was seen waving over the heads of many—not the Confederate flag, but as a rebel said to me, "the Confederate colors which Bishop Odin loved so well."

There was Beauregard, Hayes, Adams, and other lights of the late Confederacy. There were thousands of the "lesser lights," and when "Dixie" was played by one of the bands, it was noteworthy to see how suddenly a flash of joy occupied the cheeks of the crowd. And there, with Rebel bishops, Rebel generals, Rebel soldiers, Rebel nuns, Rebel women and Rebel children—ex-Rebel I should say—there, among all these, stood "the General who confronted Beauregard and Longstreet" in many a battle, Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, of the United States Army. The General was a noted character. All eyes were fixed on "our (their) General." By one faction he is—Hancock *is* represented by the former Rebels as their General! He has shown his hand. *He has secured their confidence. So much for service and treated them.* This is putting his order in a clear light, so that no one can misunderstand it. And could the Union men of the North have seen the countenances of the old rebels of New Orleans, on the day that the order was issued, they would have bowed their heads in shame. The General may think himself able to change the current of this revolution; he may feel powerful enough, with Andy Johnson at his back, to do what a rebel army of a million of men failed to accomplish; he may imagine himself able to seize the moral impulse of this nation and give it a new course for its flight; but he will learn, before he expects it, that officers, as well as other winning means, have been resorted to for the purpose of activating the General. One night last week, all the Confederate notabilities of the city assembled round the festal board to do honor to their new Federal guest. Hood, who could not usher his army into Nashville, was quite successful in ushering himself into the parlors of those who desired to pay their respects to our new District Commander. Bragg never enjoyed banquet as he did when drinking the health of Hancock; and as for Beauregard, he was led into a fit of delight. Mrs. Hancock, who is spoken of as "a beautiful *Southern* lady," has not been forgotten. A company of the first ladies of New Orleans has been formed for the purpose of welcoming her to the city and inviting her to the social circle—an invitation not hitherto extended to any wife of a United States soldier in the South since the war.

It is stated that the whole cost of liquors annually made and sold in the United States, that is, whisky either in a pure or derivative state, is about $500,000,000. In the consumption of this liquor, 60,000 lives are yearly destroyed, 100,000 men and women are sent to prison, and 200,000 children are by it reduced to poor houses and charitable institutions. In addition, 300 murders and 400 suicides are committed, and the expense connected with these events is $300,000.

PERFUMERY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have just received for our Holiday sales, one of the largest and most superb stocks of elegant Perfumery and Toilet Articles that we have ever displayed. It consists of the very finest of French, English and American makes, such as Lubin, Comaty, Low, Rice, Bayley and others. Also, a fine assortment of
Hair Brushes, Combs,
Fancy Companions,
Glove Boxes,
Cigar Stands,
Perfume Stands,
Work Boxes,
Genuine Havana Cigars,
And a large stock of other good articles for presents.
McCLARAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
88 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES,

DUBLIN PORTER

AND BROWN STOUT,

The Genuine Imported Article, sold at the LOWEST PRICES, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

DRUG STORE,

NO. 84 MARKET ST., Corner of the Diamond.

SPEER'S SAMBURGH PORT

Grape Wine,

100 CASES OF THIS FINE WINE received and for sale Lower than at any other place in the city, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

DRUG STORE,

No. 84 MARKET ST., Corner of the Diamond,

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless *imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d

FROM STEUBENVILLE, O.

Religious Intelligence---Lecture Season ---The New Water Works.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial:

STEUBENVILLE, December 16, 1867.

Notwithstanding the amount of snow on the pavement, the churches in this city were well attended yesterday. Prof. A. M. Reid, of the Female Seminary in this city, preached in Kramer Chapel, for Rev. E. Hingely, who was absent at Wellsville, O. Rev. Dr. Preston, of Pittsburgh, preached in St. Paul's (Episcopal) church. Dr. Preston is highly spoken of as a clear, forcible and impressive speaker. I understand that the congregation of the last named church have extended a call to Rev. Mr. Pearce, of Mobile, Alabama, and that he has accepted and will enter upon the discharge of his ministerial duties at an early day. Rev. McCurdy, pastor elect of the First Presbyterian church in this city is expected to preach on next Sabbath. The congregation have fixed his salary at fifteen hundred dollars per year, exclusive of parsonage.

Early last spring a Young Men's Christian Association was organized in this city, immediately after which a committee was appointed to secure a room for a number of years, in order that the Association could arrange it to suit themselves. After a thorough canvass of the city, they finally selected a large and commodious room in the McConville Building, corner of Fourth and Market streets, and took possession about the first of June. At this time, although in its infancy, it numbers between three and four hundred members. The Association then took into consideration the propriety of having a course of lectures the present winter; this matter was placed in the hands of Rev. J. Buchanan, the able and efficient Superintendent of the Public Schools of this city, who set to work and created a fund independent of the funds of the Association, upon the following conditions: First—That one hundred shares of ten dollars each be subscribed. That the funds thus raised be used by the Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Steubenville, O., only when the proceeds of a lecture are insufficient to meet the expenses thereof. Third—that after the course of lectures is complete, whatever funds are in the treasury are to be distributed to the shareholders according to the shares subscribed and paid in. The committee has been corresponding with some of the most prominent lecturers in the country, and have secured some three or four up to this time, among whom are A. M. Griswold, the "Fat Contributor," Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Fred. Douglas. It is to be hoped that the citizens will turn out to these lectures and support something that will be a benefit to the entire community. Some of the members are seriously advocating the securing of Dickens for a lecture.

The new water-works are not going as much as they were. The machinery was started a few days ago, but the pumps have not been attached yet. I propose to give you for the readers of the COMMERCIAL a description of the machinery in these works. Suffice it to say that it works like a charm. K. N. P.

PERSONAL.

—The Springfield *Republican* says: "If report is true, Dickens was not pleased with the kind and amount of enthusiasm manifested at Boston. Accustomed to three cheers upon his appearance before many an English audience, the half unanimous 'clapping' of his American auditors, the evident determination not to commit the mistake of his previous visit and overdo the welcome, the absence of many of his hearers to see where the cheers ought to come in—all together impressed the great novelist far from favorably; and as he went from the stage, at the close of the first part of his reading on the evening of the last reading, Mr. Dickens remarked, somewhat testily, to a friend, 'This is a model audience—for coldness.'"

—John Slidell is said to be very anxious to return to the United States, and if permitted to do so will give any and every honorable assurance that may be exacted of him. Such has been Mr. Slidell's long period. Of Mrs. Slidell, all who knew her during her residence in New Orleans and Washington can testify that she never participated in the violent language and demonstrations that made many of the secession dames so historical. During the exciting winter previous to the rebellion, she was known only for her retiring nature and for her want of interest in public affairs. She is exceedingly anxious to return to her country, and her husband agrees to subscribe to any terms that Congress may request him to.

—The Winchester (Kentucky) *Democrat*, of the 12th inst., says: "John Downey, colored, of this county, is a most remarkable man. He is 102 years old, and yet has the life and vim of a youth. He does more work than half the younger negroes in Kentucky, and can cut and put up his three cords a day for days. He is now working for Mr. John Prewitt."

—Rev. Newman Hall says that when he was in Washington, recently, he met Gen. Grant, to whom he remarked, "General, we were fighting for you in England, while you were fighting here." The General replied, dryly, "It cost us a little more than it cost you."

PITTSBURGH ENGINES.—A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*, writing from Brazil, Ind., gives a lengthy account of the new and extensive Brazil Iron Works, which have just gone into operation. The correspondent says:

The vertrical engine was built by Totten & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., stands over thirty-five feet high, with steam cylinder thirty-two inches in diameter and six feet stroke, having a capacity of forcing twelve thousand feet of cubic air per minute. It is under a pressure of sixty of the mercury gauge to the square inch. This engine rests on solid freestone masonry, and is a splendid specimen of mechanical skill and finish. The engine is carried over the center by two ponderous fly wheels eighteen feet in diameter."

It is rumored that General Dix, who proposes to return from France in April, will be a Presidential candidate before the next Democratic Convention. For his own sake, says the Chicago *Journal*, we hope this report is a canard. In the dying hours of President Buchanan's Administration he won undying fame by his decisive patriotism; but he would blight it forever should he identify himself with the copperheads. His connection with the Philadelphia Crybaby Convention compromised his record to a considerable extent, but was pardonable. Should he, however, stoop so low as to be General McClellan's successor, he would share his ignominious fate.

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—The route from Cleveland to Pittsburgh via Youngstown, by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, is now fully opened. Passengers leaving by the 2.30 P. M. train run through to Pittsburgh without change, arriving at 9 P. M.; returning leave Pittsburgh at 9.30 A. M. and arrive in Cleveland at 4.30 P. M. Everything on this route is in the best of order, and we bespeak for it a full share of the patronage of the traveling public.—*Cleveland Leader.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANGING BASKETS,
FLOWER VASES,
FLOWER STANDS,
GARDEN STATUARY,
PARIAN AND BRONZE
STATUETTES,
AT
WEYMAN & BROS'.
SLATE MANTEL ROOMS,
No. 79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

1868. DIARIES. 1868.
OF THE USUAL VARIETIES,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN
Corner of Wood and Third street.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau st., N. Y.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.
d

1,350 BAGS COFFEE,
GOOD TO STRICTLY CHOICE.
In store and for sale at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. Parties wishing to buy please call and see samples and get prices.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
242 and 244 Liberty street.

NEW MUSIC.
JUST RECEIVED BY
Barr, Knake & Buettler,
12 ST. CLAIR STREET.
"Farewell," Song. W. C. Baker.
"Yes, the Bright Dream Is Over," answer to "Is the Sweet Dream Broken;" words by Carrie Bell St. Clair; Music by H. T. Knake.
"Happy Memories;" words by Fanny Crosby.
L'Elisir D'Amore; Piano; Whitney.

JUST IN SEASON.
Wright's "Ne Plus Ultra" Minced Meat; New Seedless Raisins, Currants, Citron, Lemon Peel and Spices; new Layer Raisins in whole, half and quarter boxes.
Also, White and Yellow Corn Meal and Buckwheat in small bags; new S. C. Hams and Beef Tongues. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURG,
346 Liberty st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ELEGANT
HOLIDAY PRESENT.

TWENTY REASONS
FOR BUYING A
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGAN!

1. It is the BEST INVESTMENT you can make; safer and bringing greater returns than money loaned at interest or invested in bonds or lands.
2. It will render home attractive, and save more expensive and less beneficial amusements.
3. Its music will cultivate good feeling, and have the best influence.
4. It will enable your sons and daughters to learn to play, and so give them a valuable accomplishment.
5. It will give them facilities to qualify themselves as teachers of music, which is as good as a trade or profession. Thousands of ladies are now pleasantly supporting themselves by teaching music, which they learned merely as an accomplishment. If your daughter has some aptness for music you would better give her a good instrument now, and encourage her to learn to play on it than to give her thousands of dollars some years hence.
6. It will be a pleasure and comfort yourself during the long winter evenings.
7. It will last a lifetime, and you will value it more and more highly.
8. It is easier to learn to

The Daily Commercial

THE DARK SIDE.

Terrible Case of Destitution in New York ---A Mother, Driven to Despair, Poisons Her Four Children and Herself.

(From the New York World, of Monday.)

Several months ago, Mrs. Anna Boone and her family, consisting of two boys and two girls, hired apartments on the third floor of the new tenement house, No. 20 Amity place, located near the corner of Bleecker street. The family appeared very respectable, and of unusual intelligence, and seemed in point of respectability far above the average of those who generally seek lodgings in tenement houses. Mrs. Boone, who was somewhat of an invalid, and was known to the other residents of the house as a widow, was very distant and retiring in her manners, as were also her children, and made few acquaintances among those who dwelt with her under the same roof. The children were well behaved and intelligent, and appeared to be much better educated than those with whom they were surrounded. Notwithstanding the air of culture and refinement possessed by this family they appeared to be very poor indeed, and it was noticed that they received no visitors. The gossiping neighbors set the new comers down as a family suddenly reduced from wealth to poverty, and who had been for some reason or other abandoned by their relatives and friends. This was mere conjecture, however, as Mrs. Boone made no confidantes, and paid little or no attention to the various rumors floating about among the rest of the tenants as to her forlorn condition and her antecedents. The advent of this family was a nine days' wonder to her neighbors, and the gossips finding no food for their surmises and conjectures, let the matter drop to seize on another and more fertile subject. It was, however, noticed that the family gradually assumed a more poverty-stricken appearance, and the lean and haggard countenances of the mother and children were the subject of remark as they were seen flitting by in leaving or entering the house. So matters proceeded until yesterday morning, when an event occurred which has created an intense excitement in the neighborhood, being no less than an attempt by Mrs. Boone to terminate the existence of herself and children by poison. It appears that during Saturday night strange and peculiar sounds were heard proceeding from the apartments occupied by the Boone family. This somewhat alarmed the tenants in the house, as heretofore quiet had reigned there supreme. These noises continued all night, and at seven o'clock yesterday, a Mr. Boardman, who resides on one of the lower floors of the house, convinced that something was wrong determined to investigate the matter. He went out into the street, and finding officer Rae, of the Fifteenth Precinct, patrolling through Amity street, he called him and informed him of his suspicions. Officer Rae at once proceeded to the house, and, ascending to the room occupied by the Boone family, rapped for admission. Receiving no answer, and finding the door locked, the officer burst in the door and there found the whole family—Mrs. Boone, with her four children, Daniel, aged thirteen; Grace, aged twelve; Marcella, aged eleven, and William, aged nine—all lying on the floor, apparently writhing in the agonies of death. As it was supposed that the family were prostrated by coal gas, Officer Rae obtained the assistance of Officer Gillen and the sufferers were carried into the front room. Two physicians were immediately summoned, and, after examining the family, decided that they were suffering from the effects of some narcotic poison. The usual remedies were applied and by advice of the physicians the whole family were conveyed in carriages to Bellevue hospital. On the way to the hospital, Mrs. Boone recovering sufficiently, officer Gillen questioned her about what had occurred, when she confessed that she had administered laudanum to her children, and then swallowed a dose of the same poison herself. She also stated that she had given each of her children a small quantity of the laudanum, and had taken the largest quantity herself. On being asked what had induced her to commit so fearful a crime, she at first hesitated, and then stated that she belonged to a very respectable family, but had been abandoned by her relatives and friends. She was entirely destitute, and not being able to support herself and family, preferred that they should all terminate their existence by poison than starve, which seemed the only alternative. On arriving at the hospital the family were taken in charge by the house physician, who is sparing no effort to save the lives of the unfortunate family, and with a fair prospect of success. Last evening the children were doing well, and were considered out of danger, but Mrs. Boone is still in a very critical condition although the attending physicians have hopes of her ultimate recovery. Mrs. Boone is considered under arrest, and is entered on the station-house blotter as a prisoner on a charge of attempted murder of her children. Our readers may imagine to what a pitch of desperation a mother's mind arrives from destitution and despair, ere she attempts to kill her own offspring, and may well wonder if many such cases of poverty remain unrelieved in our midst.

Royal Sporting.

Royal sporting is generally a humbug. Majesty steps from the palace to the well-kept preserves, and there empties ounce after ounce of shot into unsuspecting pheasants and rabbits too fat and innocent to jump, until the royal shoulders are black and blue and the keepers' legs are peppered full with the murderous pellets intended for the stupid birds they were kicking into a "rise." But the young Duke of Edinburgh, who has his own ideas, and sensible ones too, of sport, has enjoyed a sensation which few of his royal kinsmen know. Disdaining the partridges of European parks, he has bagged no smaller game than an elephant of southern Africa. The story is a long one, but can be told briefly. He cut the loyal demonstrations of the Cape people as short as courtesy allowed, and set out for the forest where scouts had tracked an old bull elephant of fit size for the royal bullet. He rode, stalked, camped in the rain; rose at daybreak, and, in short, went through all the experiences of a plebian hunter for a day or two, without success. But one morning early, as the camp was moving to a spot favorable for breakfasting, one of the scouts appeared, galloping from the woods, with a huge elephant in pursuit. The boy shrieked for help as the creature gained upon him, and coming up with the Duke's party, took refuge behind them. On came the elephant, ears and tail erect, with an entirely different aspect from that of a scared rabbit. The Duke took his heavy gun, waited until the game was within less than twenty yards, and then delivered two shots into the animal's head. The elephant turned, shook his head, and as the rest of the party fired, fell dead. Of course, all protested that the Duke's shots had done the business, complimented him upon his coolness and sure aim, lifted him upon the carcase, and cheered him. Royalty then took off its coat and skinned the trophy, after measuring and finding it to be ten feet high, twenty feet in length and seventeen in girth.

The Menken.

A Paris letter says: The famous Menken closed her brief engagement at Astley's last evening, leaves for Birmingham and the provinces at once, and will probably visit New York, *en route* for California, before the new year. She played only "Mazeppa" here, and when that was played out the management could not afford to get up a new piece for her. It is stated that she intends to sue Mr. E. T. Smith for breach of contract. She now has in press at Moxon's a volume of original poems, which some say is to be dedicated to Dickens, and others to Swinburne. So soon as that is fairly out she intends to publish a volume of correspondence, which will cause even a greater sensation than her beauty or her bare-backed speed. Almost every great man, every distinguished man, every literary man of both continents, has written letters to Menken, and she has carefully preserved these epistles, and, in good time, will give them to the world. The letters of Abelard and Heloise will then be surpassed, and Mrs. Yelverton herself eclipsed. It is hard to turn from literature to horsemanship, but the mention of "Mazeppa" reminds me that Robinson and Stickney's American Circus troupe is performing at the Holborn Amphitheatre, and there you can see the best circus, in the most elegant and comfortable amphitheatre on this side of the water. Even Spain has nothing to compare with this entertainment, which has already delighted Paris.

Street Railroads in London.

A London letter says: If George Francis Train were in London just now, I am sure his heart would ache. There are at this moment applications before Parliament for power to lay down no less than nineteen street railways, and it is believed, so complete has become the revulsion of feeling in their favor, that no objection will be made to any of them. Strangely enough, one of them is to go over the very route he successfully occupied, but was compelled to abandon. If he could have quietly bided his time, I am convinced that, with the concessions he had, he must have now been a British millionaire. It is true that improvements have since been made both in the rails and the carriage wheels which obviate the most serious objections made against his system, but I suspect that, after all, aside from the open hostility of the omnibus companies, he was himself his greatest enemy, for he was an American.

A London letter says: There is, as you may have noticed, Royal a premium on babies in this country. Whenever any woman in the United Kingdom, lawfully married and of good moral character, has three children at a birth, the Queen sends her three guineas, and in the same proportion of a guinea a baby, I presume, for a larger number. Other cases of a prolific character also meet with encouragement from the Royal bounty. For example, it was recorded in yesterday's papers that a widow living near Carlisle, having attained to the age of 92 years and having seen the fifth generation of her family, the Queen has been graciously pleased to send her the munificent donation of two pounds sterling, or within a fraction of two dollars in cash for each generation. When I read such acts of Royal munificence I am lost in admiration, only it is difficult to understand why three babies should have three guineas and five generations of babies only two pounds; but there are many things in the institutions of every country which to foreigners are incomprehensible.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CT. SAVED! Sperry's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., ensures perfect cleanliness when pokin the fire; entire safety from fire and fire-dogs from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. All sizes kept for sale by the agents, or call and examine. SPERRY'S ANTI-DUST GAS BURNER. Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is fast taking the place of all the old-fashioned Cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent Colds, and for Throat Diseases it is invaluable. Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Pregnancy—During this delicate situation, ladies will experience great relief by using this mild cathartic medicine for correcting those indispositions and nauseating sickness to which they are subject at this period. They give a gentle stimulus to the circulation, and purify and expel all those humors which irritate the stomach and bowels. They are so mild that the most delicate constitution may take them with perfect safety. For assisting females at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, they are equally adapted. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors,
eod*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR TUESDAY,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
2 cases DARK DELAINES.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
1 case WIDE FRENCH MERINOS; a good bargain.

AT 6 1-4 CENTS,
2 cases CALICOS, FOR COMFORTS.

AT 10 CENTS,
5 cases GOOD DARK PRINTS.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
1 case GRAY KENTUCKY JEANS.

AT 25 CENTS,
2 cases HEAVY SHAKER FLANNEL.

AT 31 CENTS.
1 case HEAVY PLAID FLANNEL.

AT 25 CENTS,
2 cases HEAVY YARD WIDE FEATHER TICKING.

AT $1 25 EACH.
5 bales HEAVY GRAY BLANKETS, slightly damaged.

AT $1 00 EACH,
FANCY KNIT SHAWLS, very cheap.

AT 6 1-4 CENTS PER PAIR.
CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL HOSE.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS PER PAIR,
LADIES' WHITE MERINO HOSE.

AT 18 3-4 CENTS PER POUND,
GOOD BATTING.

AT $3 00 EACH,
VERY PRETTY MUFFS.

AT $3 00 EACH,
VERY PRETTY BERTHAS AND COLLARS.

SEAMLESS AND BALMORAL SKIRTS, Very Cheap.

SHIRT FRONTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, SCARFS, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

1867. Christmas Gifts. 1867.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

Magnificent Presents

Jewel and Work Boxes,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Elegant Perfumery Stands,
Cigar and Dressing Cases,
Fine Fans and Belt Clasps,
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry,
Morocco, Silver and Hand Bags,
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cashmere Scarfs,
Fine and Kid Gloves.
Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Undershirts and Drawers

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS!

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

NOW READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

A large and choice variety of our

EINE CONFECTIONERY,

Made from Double Refined Sugar, strictly pure and highly flavored.

VANELLA ROASTED ALMONDS.
WHITE NONGET "GLACE" FRUIT.
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA FRUIT PASTE.
CHOICE CREAM IMITATION FRUIT.
COCOA NUT CHOCOLATES.
ORANGE CHOCOLATES.
VANELLA CREAM CHOCOLATES.
CREAM FRUIT PASTE.
MARSH MALLOWS.
CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY AND VANELLA CARAMETS.
Also, FINE CREAM BON BONS, JELLIES, &c.
HANDSOME FRENCH BOXES, CORNETS, &c.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,

AT

Ed. Foerster's,

No. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET,

You will find a Splendid Assortment of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

86 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

86 WOOD STREET

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 136 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 12 SMITHFIELD STREET.

1278-1y

PAGE'S

PATENT TANNING PROCESS.

PATENTED MAY 8TH 1866.

The attention of Tanners is called to this new process, which combines rapidity, cheapness and simplicity, and insures pliability, durability and strength in the manufacture of Leather.

For Lace Leather it has no equal, and has superceded all other methods of Tanning, be actual test in the market. Testimonials and full details given, and State, County or Shop Rights for sale on application to PAGE BROTHERS,

eod Franklin, N. H.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 125 bush Rolled Corn Meal; 50 bush Rolled Oats; white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bbls Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 bxs prime Old Cheese, 600 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. DIDDEN,

No. 124 Liberty street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HORNE & CO.'S

GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

OF THE DAY.

The Largest Store.

THE LARGEST STOCK,

The Best Assortment

IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM,

IF YOU WANT

Christmas or New Year's Gifts,

COME TO

Nos. 77 and 79

MARKET STREET.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest,

A LARGE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

1,000 Dozen Handkerchiefs,

JUST OPENED,

ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES,

AND AT

NEW YORK PANIC PRICES!

Real and Imitation Laces,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SETS,

COLLARS,

BARBES, COIFFEURS,

IN

POINTS,

POINT ABLIQUES AND

VALENCIENNES.

The Latest Importations

AND

CHOICE PATTERNS.

Embroideries, a splendid line,

Infant Robes, Caps and Waists.

Brecha Scarfs, very cheap.

Beautiful Pieces of Embroidery.

Fine Slipper Patterns.

Fine Silk Suspenders, Embroidered.

Cloak and Dress Ornaments.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts.

Zephyr Knit Goods.

Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.

Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1 00.

Two cases Shirts and Drawers, at 50 cents.

600 Fair Real French Corsets, at $1 00.

Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds and cheaper than ever.

Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.

Fine Silk Umbrellas.

50 dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1 00, a great bargain; and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Good Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.

Extra Fleecy Lined Hose, 25 cents.

Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50.

600 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just received.

WE ASK YOU TO CALL

AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

GOOD GOODS

AND

Low Prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Nos. 77 and 79

MARKET STREET,

DRY GOODS.

CLOTH SACQUES,

VELVET SACQUES

AND FANCY CLOAKINGS,

Are now offered at a great reduction in prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS.
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST RADICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERWEAR,
YARNS, WORSTEDS AND
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

Nos 77 and 79 Market St.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

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SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Clear; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes; 50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory; 1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
200 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

SLEIGH ROBES.

SLEIGH LININGS,

NEW STYLES

AND

NEW PATTERNS.

JUST OPENED THIS DAY,

The Finest Assortment, Largest Stock and Cheapest Priced

ROBES,

IN THIS MARKET.

Bright and Handsome Druggets and Feltings for Sleigh Linings,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c

AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

1867. 1867.

WINTER STOCK.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN,

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &c.

COFFEE.

200 bags good to choice Rio;
10 bags Old Government Java Rio;
30 bags Laguayra Rio.

FOR SALE BY

WM. MILLER.

DEMERARA MOLASSES,

15 PUNCHEONS CHOICE,

FOR SALE BY

WM. MILLER.

NEW ORLEANS

Molasses and Sugar.

A lot of choice Goods to arrive per steamer "Messenger," which will be

SOLD LOW FOR CASH, BY

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223, Liberty and Irwin streets.

CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

10,000 POUNDS

Choice Buckwheat,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 134 Second street.

25 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
25 BBLS. CHOICE DRIED APPLES;
10 BBLS. BRIGHT HALVES DRIED PEACHES.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apls-eod

SAML. P. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOFFSTOT
JOS. NEWCOMER.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

NO. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

T. C. JENNINS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Broome Broom Findings, Broom Machinery and Tools.

Office and Salerooms, No. 325 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, No. 214 CHESTNUT ST., Allegheny city, (Manchester).

W. T. JAQUITH..... L. O. LIVINGSTON.....W. H. BUNT

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings,
Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.

We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufactures. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

THE PITTSBURGH

Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.

H. DICKSON, President.

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Builders & Contractors.

GREAT WESTERN PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY,

COR. MARBURY ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY.

Will furnish Flooring, Weather Boarding, Sash Doors, Blinds and Brackets of every variety.

MOULDINGS of the Latest and Neatest Styles. WINDOW and other FRAMES made on shortest notice. PALINGS also on hand, all made in the best workmanlike manner and of first-class material. SCROLL AND RESAWING done with neatness and dispatch. BOXES of every description made on shortest possible notice. All work and material delivered to any point within city and its suburbs. Particular attention given to Stair Building, and everything pertaining to that Branch. Under the supervision of O. CHESTER, Esq.

JOHN HEATH.

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STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Flow Steel,
Springs, Axle, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

62 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Muley, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES,

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel,
Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. and Spring Steel and Frog Plates, Cast Steel Finger Bars Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc
Oil Well Supplies a Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Rose and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Muley and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Corn Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Offices and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PEAR STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 150 and 152 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SADDLERY AND

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of

SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of

HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,

All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS HARE & BRO,

No. 135 WOOD STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, nos F., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. feb8

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils.

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHENNEY, Agent,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

56 FIFTH STREET.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Meal, Bakeries and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES,

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED TITLE BOTTOMS,
SPELTER SOLDER, &c.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c. Constantly on hand 2 Inner's Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 3p

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE,

165 FIRST STREET,

OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

PITTSBURGH.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

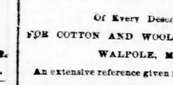
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.

PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.



DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,

Sheffield Cutlery Works,

SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR

PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.

Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. ROSS.

FULTON FOUNDRY.

SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA,

Warehouse, 121 Wood street.

TOTTEN & CO.,

Successors to Joseph Fennock and Fennock & Totten.

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Bolt Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunnel Furnace Plates, of improved patterns; Grain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns; Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bent or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns on hand from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Heine's Patent Bensole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja31-1y

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD

The Daily Commercial

The Presidency.

The Republicans of Armstrong county held a meeting on Wednesday last for the purpose of perfecting their organization. Having taken their measures they went on to declare their preference for General Grant for President, and Governor Curtin for Vice President.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

It is a fact not generally known that all the anthracite coal in the world—so far as developed—is embraced in the Wyoming, Carbondale and Nanticoke districts of Pennsylvania, the coal basin being about fifty miles in length, with an average width of but four miles. The Susquehanna flows through the center of this valley, and the soil, extending up almost to the tops of the mountains, is rich and productive. Vast beds of the purest anthracite extend along the entire valley, and crop out on the sides and at the foot of the mountains. By sinking shafts coal is found anywhere in the valley, in strata of various thicknesses. Taking all the veins together, there are about sixty feet of available coal under the entire valley—enough to supply many generations. These deposits were known half a century ago, but it is only of late years that capitalists have invested largely in mining the coal. When its great utility was fully demonstrated, millions of dollars were speedily invested, and the business was soon overdone. During the war anthracite coal companies became a mania, similar to the petroleum operations of this region. The markets became glutted, prices declined, and stockholders clamored in vain for dividends. Mining operations are now conducted on a very limited scale, and, to use a common but expressive phrase, "there is no money in the business." While no dividends may be realized for two or three years to come, on the millions of capital invested, yet the stock certificates are regarded as prospectively valuable, from the fact that the country must be supplied from this little spot. Large capitalists are gradually absorbing all the coal lands, to the exclusion of individual operators and the smaller companies, thus preventing competition as far as possible. The tendency is toward wealthy monopolies, and in a short time it will be impossible for any person "out of the ring" to purchase land enough on which to sink a shaft. The small extent of the lands renders this process of absorption entirely feasible. The prospects for the coming year look better than the present state of affairs, and many individual stockholders, and even entire, companies will be willing to sell out for whatever they can get. The old and wealthy companies are alive to all such opportunities, and readily take advantage of them. It is predicted that, before many years, when the trade shall come under the control of a few extensive monopolies it will prove immensely profitable to all who may be fortunate or sagacious enough to hold the stock. It is asserted that there is no probability of the supply of anthracite now on hand being diminished for at least a year to come, and that the prices will not be materially enhanced. This is an important fact to many persons here, in the heart of the bituminous coal region, as large quantities of "hard coal" are consumed here, and is found indispensable for a variety of purposes.

The Policy that Overthrew the Rebellion.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following:

The sagacity of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet was more than a match for the dash of South Carolina. The doctrine of all departments of the Government during the war—the doctrine of the war—was the nullity of secession—a doctrine of such consummate sagacity, whatever we may believe of its soundness, as to rally all parties in the unseceding States, and render the doctrine prevalent, and secession a failure.

Andrew Johnson was sagacious enough to espouse the cause of the Government. Nothing but the most consummate wisdom, or equally consummate audacity and folly would venture to oppose a policy sagaciously adapted in the beginning, and successfully tested in every stage of its development.

Congress may stultify itself by denying the principles it has heretofore defended, and may not be willing to submit it as a whole to the pieces against the bulwarks of the Constitution. It may drag others to unavoidable ruin with itself. But succeed, it never can, in its present direction, while the issue is well and fairly settled, whether correctly as an abstract question, or not, on the principle that secession was void from the beginning, that the States are States, and already constitutionally belong to those who, having tried to carry them out of the Union, failed, and having accepted the Union as indissoluble. Otherwise the victors are vanquished, and the vanished are victorious. Congress having violated the Constitution, must submit as the South did, and return to obedience and loyalty.

General Grant's Record.

A Washington dispatch from a source unfriendly to General Grant, says: "A number of Republican Congressmen, who are the especial friends of General Grant as a candidate for the next Presidency, are preparing a pamphlet to show that General Grant is a true and sound Radical Republican. In this pamphlet they intend giving a history of General Grant's efforts during the July session of Congress to aid Congress in framing the present reconstruction act. They will prove that Grant advised the Senate to place military commanders in the south exclusively under his control, in order to protect Mr. Johnson from interfering. His advice was not taken for the reason that Senators Trumbull and Edmunds, both Republicans, who were members on the part of the Senate Conference Committee with the House, voted with the two Democratic members, of the said committee, against Grant's proposition, and thus reported the act, as it now stands, to both Houses, which could do naught but pass it. They claim that had Grant's warning been heeded, Sheridan and Sickles would now be commanding their respective military districts. This pamphlet will not be put in circulation until a few weeks before the Republican Convention meets, and then it will be scattered broadcast over the country.

Remarkable Telegraphic Performance.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: "Last night an unbroken circuit was made, and messages sent without repeating, between Houston, Texas, and Salt Lake City, *via* New York. The Houston operator sent: 'Houston sends greeting to Salt Lake. We sit with coats off and windows open.' Salt Lake promptly replied: 'Weather beautiful here, but have a snow storm in Montana. Brigham Young has just martyred another heifer.' Houston replied: 'Don't touch the brass in your key, or you'll get yellow fever.' Salt Lake, replying to Montana, is 550 miles north of Salt Lake, was 'put on,' and conversed a few moments. The circuit worked over the following route: Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Knoxville, Washington, New York, Chicago and Salt Lake. Had the San Francisco operator not been out of the office, he would have been drawn into the circuit, and the length extended a thousand miles more. This is rather remarkable performance, since Houston is 1,800 miles from New York, which is also 2,456 miles from Salt Lake City. The weather was very favorable and the wires in good condition."

Remarkable Cold Weather.

The Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican* of the 14th says: It has been remarked by old residents in this city, that they do not remember to have ever experienced as cold weather as that now visiting this section. It is all the more remarkable from the fact that there has been no wind to disturb the atmosphere. Thermometers in various sections of the city have told us that the cold was from twenty-three to thirty-one degrees below zero. At the Lewis House in this city the mercury, at 8 o'clock last evening, marked 19 degrees below zero; at 4 o'clock this morning it was 26 degrees below; at 6 A. M. 30 degrees below; at 7.30 A. M. 31; at 8 A. M. 31½; at 9 A. M. 28, and at 10:30 22 degrees below zero. The atmosphere this morning was full of frosty particles which sparkled in the moonbeams like millions of diamonds. A dense fog hovered over the rivers.

CITY MATTERS.

THE GRAND JURY.—This body has adjourned over until Monday, January 6th, when it will reassemble and finish up the business of the term as soon as possible.

THE UNIVERSALIST FAIR, at City Hall, continues to be the attractin of the season. The hall is very beautifully ornamented, the attendance is good, and all are well pleased. Grand promenade every night, commencing at ten o'clock.

OMITTED.—In our list of nominations made by the Third ward, Allegheny, Republican Caucus, the name of Wm. Murdoch, one of the nominees for the public school Director of the Four, (and at present a member of the Board,) was unintentionally omitted. We cheerfully make the correction, as a matter of justice to Mr. M., who has made a good officer.

THE COURT HOUSE STAIRS.—We would call the attention of the County Commissioners to the dangerous condition of the Court House steps, in consequence of the accumulation of ice and snow. It is the duty of the Janitor to clean off the steps, and he should attend to it forthwith. If not, some one may be seriously hurt, and a suit for damages brought against the county.

A PUGILISTIC WIFE.—An information was yesterday lodged before Mayor McCarthy, charging Catharine Hamilton with assault and battery. The information was made by the husband of the aforesaid Catharine, and judging from her physique she should support the charge. We understand her huge lord wherever she felt so disposed. The parties reside on Water street. The accused was held for a hearing.

MANCHESTER HOSE COMPANY.—The Manchester Hose Company gave their first annual ball at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday evening, and was a fine affair. Every person enjoyed themselves and everything passed off very pleasantly. The Company has been only organized but about two months, but they have already a very effective service, and are worthy of the support of the citizens of the community in which they are located.

FLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Ordination and Installation of Rev. Henry B. Ensworth, as Pastor.

The ordination and installation of the Rev. Henry B. Ensworth, as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, took place last evening at the church edifice on Federal street. The congregation have been without any regular supply since the resignation of their late pastor, Rev. Henry D. Moore, who accepted a call from the Congregational Church of Cincinnati, Ohio. A call was extended to and accepted by Rev. Mr. Ensworth, of New York, a few weeks since, and arrangements were made for his installation last night.

At the appointed hour, the church edifice was filled to its large number of the congregation and visitors from other denominations, and the services were of a very interesting character.

The exercises commenced by rendering the opening voluntary, after which the minutes of the Council were read by the scribe, Mr. O. H. Booth, of the Second church.

Rev. Edward Hawes, D. D., of Philadelphia, delivered the invocation, and read a portion of Scripture from the sixth chapter of 1st Timothy, after which he made the introductory prayer.

Rev. Cyrus Shoff then sang with stirring effect the anthem (each from the seventh verse of the fifty second chapter of Isaiah, "How Beautiful upon the Mountains."

Rev. J. F. Twitchell, of Mansfield, Ohio, delivered the sermon, taking as his texts the thirteenth verse of the seventh chapter of Proverbs, "Whereat the wineth sonia is wise?" and the third verse of the twelfth chapter of Daniel, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament."

Rev. Prof. F. H. Fairchild, of Oberlin, Ohio, then made the installation prayer, after which the congregation joined in singing an appropriate hymn.

Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, was introduced and made some very pointed remarks on "The fellowship of the Churches."

Rev. Dr. Findley, of Mercer, Penn-ylvania, then delivered the charge to the pastor elect, and followed by Rev. Dr. Hawes, who delivered the address to the congregation.

The congregation then joined in singing the hymn commencing:

Go labor on; spend and be spent,
Thy joy to do the Father's will;
It is the way the Master went;
Should not the servant tread it still?

Rev. Sabine Reed, of Mercer, Pa., made the concluding prayer, after which the benediction was pronounced by the pastor, and the congregation was dismissed.

The Fifth Street Runaway—Death from Injuries—Coroner's Inquest.

Mr. William McMillan, who was so severely injured by being knocked down by a runaway horse attached to a sleigh, on Fifth street, on Friday last, died from the effects of his injuries on Sunday morning. He was about 45 years of age, and resided on Penn street, Allegheny. The deceased had been boarding with Mr. Cowley, at the First Methodist church, Pittsburgh, was introduced and made some complimentary remarks on "The fellowship of the Churches."

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Coroner Clawson was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the remains of a German named Joseph A. Wehrle, who died instantly from heart disease, about five o'clock, in the tavern of Mr. Eichmiller, South Canal street, Allegheny. The deceased had been boarding with the family for some time past, and being afflicted with consumption, took the train on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of going to a hospital in this city. He was accompanied by Mr. Heitzel and to help him on the train and on reaching Allegheny he was so weak that he had to be carried to the tavern in which he died. Dr. Curtis made a post mortem examination, and testified that death was caused by disease of the heart. The jury, after a verdict of death from natural causes was rendered, dispersed, the inquest having lasted but a few minutes. He was a native of Switzerland, and was a machinist by trade. He has a brother residing in this city, and was working at Sharpsburg, making brick for the new Catholic church. He has no wife or children or relatives in this region, but has friends in New York.

Pittsburgh Enterprise in Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Thursday, says: Yesterday we paid a hasty visit to the envelope manufactory recently established in this city by Messrs. Myers, at Nos. 323 and 325 Market street. Under the guidance of Mr. J. W. Jones, the gentlemanly foreman, we were shown through the various departments, which boast powerful machinery in motion, and gentle hands employed in the manufacture of envelopes. Four improved folding machines are in operation, folding the paper after it has passed through the printing machine. The latter cuts through two reams at a single stroke. The gumming of the envelopes is done by hand—a number of ladies being employed for this purpose, each one gumming ten thousand per day. One hundred thousand envelopes can be turned out in a single day in the establishment, embracing all sizes and styles used in the trade. We wish them success. In the spirit of enterprise they have evinced in this matter, we believe they will find the new business highly remunerative.

The Snatch Game.

An old man named McElhenny, hailing from Beaver, visited this city yesterday for the purpose of purchasing a horse. He visited the horse market, and while there was approached by a handsome middle-aged man, unknown, who invited him to take a drink. McElhenny drank. The young man then generously informed McElhenny that he could take him to a place where he could buy just the kind of a horse to suit him. The two went together toward Diamond alley, where the animal was said to be awaiting a purchaser. On the way they met a number of gentlemen and obliging young man proposed to trade his watch and chain for the old gentleman's, a very plain looking article, to the countryman. It was finally agreed to, and the young man then proposed for the inspection of the generous youth, who said he would return in a few minutes. He never did so, but ran off and dodging into an alley suddenly disappeared. When McElhenny discovered the loss of his watch he offered a reward of twenty-three dollars. No clue to the thief.

The Rink.

Notwithstanding the weather had moderated considerably yesterday, and the ice on the rivers and in the open parks was soft and lumpy, the ice at the Keystone Rink was firm and smooth, and hundreds of skaters availed themselves of its glossy surface to enjoy themselves in skatorial exercise. Last evening the ice was in splendid condition, and the Rink was occupied by a large and fashionable assemblage. The fine music of the Great Western Band and the skillful evolutions of many of the skaters, formed an attraction that those who dared put their feet on the ice fully appreciated. For comfort, security and pleasure, the Rink is the place for skaters to patronize. The ice is kept in fine condition, and the gas and to-night its ample surface should be fully occupied.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The Allegheny County Soldiers' League held a meeting at their hall in Allegheny on Tuesday evening, which was well attended. The principal business before the meeting was in regard to the contract for the rooms about to be supported by the League for the benefit of the library. The Lecture League has generously paid back to the League Mr. Wright, the caretaker, reported additional contributions of books and money to the Library. After the transaction of some routine business the League adjourned.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.—While at the Honeywell Hospital, on Wednesday last, Dr. Hood performed a successful operation that had been performed by Dr. Willard, of the surgical staff, assisted by Drs. Barcher, Cowley and McClelland, also of the surgical staff, and Dr. Rousseau. The op eration consisted in the excision of an immense tumor, which had formed upon the breast of Mrs. Lynch, one of the inmates of the Home, and which weighed about fourteen pounds. The hemorrhage following its removal was inconsiderable, and the patient is now doing well, with every prospect of a rapid recovery.

THE BROWNING ASSOCIATION.—This excellent literary society, connected with the Pittsburgh Female College, announces a literary and musical entertainment, on Friday evening, in the College chapel. The former exhibitions of this Association have always attracted large and appreciative audiences, and in the present it will exhibit the same high order of excellence, both as regards the character of the essays and the musical performances. The occasion on this occasion will be free and the friends of the institution and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.

SALE OF SHOW CATTLE.—Mr. Henry Miller yesterday sold three show cattle to Frederick Bellstein and Peter Schatz, butchers doing business in the Allegheny market, weighing in the aggregate six tons and four hundred and twenty-five pounds, for the cost of twelve and a half cents per pound on foot. One of the cattle is a three-year-old, weighing 1,950 pounds; another one hundred and fifty pounds, and the third one four years old, weighing together two thousand four hundred and fifty pounds. They were fed by S. Goodfellow, of Clark county, Ohio.

MONUMENT DESTROYED.—Among the losses by the recent conflagration on Wayne street was a work of art, gotten up by Messrs. Colville & Starr, marble builders. The firm had just completed and finished a fine piece of work, ready for shipment to Rochester, as a handsome military monument, to be erected in commemoration of the entire colonel Rogers, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was valued at One thousand dollars, and was entirely destroyed.

BROUGHT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Sheriff Steckman, of Bedford county, arrived in Allegheny city on Tuesday, having in custody two prisoners, convicted in that county, whom he consigned to the Western Penitentiary, whither they were sentenced. The names are as follows: William Gibson, guilty of rape, and sentence to nine years and six months imprisonment, and John Brown, sentenced for four years and ten months for assault and battery with attempt to commit rape.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Carr, mother of Mr. James M. Carr, dry goods merchant in Allegheny, met with quite a serious accident on Sunday evening at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Hemphill, on Sandusky street, Allegheny. It appears that she was walking through the yard, when she stepped on a piece of ice, causing her to fall with such force as to fracture her hip bone. She is very seriously injured.

MASONIC ELECTION.—Milton Lodge, No. 287, A. F. & A. M., held its annual meeting at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, commencing on St. John's day, December 27th. The following officers were elected and installed: W. M., Samuel McMasters; S. W., Wm. Kerr; J. W., W. F. Lang; Treasurer, James Herriman; secretary, G. C. Shidle.

WANTED.—Information of Mrs. Emma Cappell, by her son John, who arrived in this city on Tuesday, from Andersiana, thirteen miles east of Philadelphia. Any information concerning her can be left at the Mayor's office.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Young South Carolinian Deliberately Shoots Himself—He Declines to Reveal the Cause—Unrequited Love.

Coroner Clawson was yesterday called to investigate a case of suicide, which occurred at the house of Samuel Ward, No. 29 Penn street. The victim was a young man named James W. Mannix, aged thirty-one years, and employed as a saddle and harness maker, at the establishment of Mr. R. H. Hartley, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley. The following facts were elicited: Mr. Mannix was a South Carolinian, and when the rebel army, and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh. He had been in this city for about three years, and roomed at Ward's for over a year past, taking his meals at a restaurant. Among his most intimate friends was Mr. King, teacher, of Fourth street, opposite the Mayor's office. He called on him yesterday morning, at an early hour, and told him that he wished to see him particularly at his lodging room at ten o'clock. He had asked one of the other friends to call at his room at the same hour, which they agreed to do. After he returned to his room he informed Miss Ward, daughter of the landlord, that he felt unwell, and asked her to make him some tea, which she proceed to do. In the meantime he went into an adjoining apartment, and wrapping and dressed himself with considerable care. He then retired to his own department. Miss Ward was the first to call upon him, and meeting Miss Ward he asked her if Mr. King was in. She said that he was, and showed him up. On opening the door he was shocked to find Mannix in bed, pale and bleeding, with a pistol lying on the floor by the bedside. He acknowledged that he had shot himself, but declined to assign any reason for the act. Dr. Curtis was called in, and made secret with him to the restaurant. Among his effects was found a will, in which he bequeathed his property to his friends. The ball had penetrated the pit of the stomach, severing a large portion of the liver, and internal hemorrhage had been going on for considerable time. The deceased lingered quite rapidly until three o'clock, when he expired. The jury found a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a pistol shot wound inflicted by himself.

Mannix was a very industrious and exemplary man. He belonged to a wealthy family, residing in New Orleans, but when the war broke out he removed to Huntsville, Alabama, where he enlisted in the Confederate army, and by the act remained in the service until the battle of Gettysburg, when he was wounded and left behind to abandoned the rebel cause and came to this city. He stated recently that the mother and three sisters still live at Huntsville, Alabama. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and also of a circle of Sons of Temperance. He had one or two brothers visited him after he shot himself, but he did not care to see them, alleging that they were unworthy member, and not entitled to their kind offices. He rendered one of them his blank book, telling him that he could draw sufficient money to defray his funeral, and that he also expressed a desire to be buried as he was then dressed, and especially to have near the most deliberate preparations for taking his own life.

In regard to the cause of the suicide, we have the statement of one of the friends of the act referred to from disappointment in love. He was known to be very deeply attached to a young lady residing in this city, but a coldness had been exhibited on her part, and the tendered love